

Adventitious Breath Sounds	abnormal breath sounds
Alopecia	Hair loss
Angle of Louis	the junction between the body of the sternum and the manubrium
Antihelix	The anterior curve of the auricles upper aspect- the inner rim of the ear
Aphasia	Any defect in or loss of the power to express oneself by speech, writing or signs or to comprehend spoken or written language

Astigmatism

An uneven curvature  
of the cornea

Auricle

the part of the ear that  
includes the lobule, helix,  
antihelix, tragus, triangular  
fossa & external auditory  
meatus

Auscultation

the process of listening  
to sounds produced  
within the body

Blanch Test

carried out to test  
pericheral  
circulation

Bruit

A blowing or swishing  
sound is created by  
turbulence of blood  
flow

Caries	Cavities
Cataracts	Opacity of the lens or its capsule
Cerumen	earwax
Clubbing	condition in which the angle between the nail is 190 degrees or greater
Cochlea	A seashell-shaped structure found in the inner ear

Conductive Hearing  
Loss

result of interrupted  
transmission of sound  
waves through the outer  
and middle ear structures

Conjunctivitis

Inflammation of the  
bulbar and palpebral  
conjunctiva

Cyanosis

a bluish tinge

Dacryocystitis

Inflammation of the  
Lacrimal Sac

Diastole

Period in which the  
ventricle relaxes

Dullness

Thud like sound  
produced by dense  
tissue such as the liver,  
spleen or heart

Duration

Length

Edema

swelling caused by  
excess fluid in the  
body tissues

Erythema

Skin redness, abnormal  
redness of the skin resulting  
from dilation of blood vessels  
(as in sunburn or  
inflammation)

Eustachian Tube

connects the middle  
ear to nasopharynx

Exophthalmos

protrusion of the eyeballs with the elevation of the upper lids

External Auditory Meatus

entrance to the ear canal

Extinction

failure to perceive touch on one side of the body when two symmetric areas of the body are touched simultaneously

Fasciculation

an abnormal contraction of a bundle of muscle fibers that appears as a twitch

Flatness

extremely dull sound produced by very dense tissue such as muscle or bone

Fremitus

Faintly perceptible  
vibration

Gingivitis

Red Swollen gums

Glaucoma

A disturbance in the  
circulation of aqueous  
fluid, which increases  
intraocular pressure

Glossitis

Inflammation of the  
tongue

Goniometer

a device that  
measures the angle  
of joint in degrees

Helix

the posterior curve  
of the auricles upper  
aspect

Hernia

A protrusion of the  
intestine through the  
inguinal wall or canal

Hordeolum (STY)

a redness, swelling and  
tenderness of the hair follicle  
and glands that empty at the  
edge of the eyelids

Hyperopia

Farsightedness

Hyperresonance

an abnormal booming  
sound on percussion,  
often over an  
emphysematous lung



Incus

one of three bones in the middle ear, also known as the anvil

Inspection

the visual examination

Intensity

refers to the loudness or softness of a sound

Intention Tremor

involuntary trembling when an individual attempts a voluntary movement

Jaundice

A yellowish tinge

Lift

refers to a rising along  
the sternal border with  
each heartbeat

Lobule

Earlobe

Malleus

The hammer 1 of the  
bones of the middle  
ear

Manubrium

the handle like superior  
part of the sternum that  
joins with the clavicles

Mastoid

A bony prominence  
behind the ear

Miosis

Constricted Pupils

Mixed Hearing Loss

combination of  
conduction and  
sensorineural loss

Mydriasis

Enlarged Pupils

Myopia

Nearsightedness

Normocephalic

normal head size

Nystagmus

rapid involuntary  
rhythmic eye  
movement

One Point  
Discrimination

the ability to sense if  
one point on the skin is  
being stimulated by  
pressure

Ossicles

the bone's of sound  
transmission

Otoscope

Instrument for  
examining the ear

Pallor

Paleness

Palpation

examination of the  
body using the sense  
of touch

Parotitis

Inflammation fo the  
Parotid salivary  
gland

Percussion

the act of striking the  
body surface to elicit  
sounds or vibrations

Perfusion

Blood supply to an  
area

Peridontal disease

Pyorrhea

PERRLA

Pupils Equally Round  
and React to Light  
Accommodation

Pinna

Auricle

Pitch

the frequency of  
vibrations

Plaque

Invisible soft film that  
adheres to the enamel  
surface of teeth

Pleximeter

the object place against  
a body area and struck  
to elicit sound during  
percussion

Plexor	the finger used to strike the pleximeter
Precordium	Area of the chest overlaying the heart
Presbyopia	Loss of elasticity of the lens and thus loss of ability to see close objects
Proprioceptors	Sensory nerve terminals that give information about movements and position of the body
Pyorrhea	characterized by gingivitis bleeding, receding gum lines, formation of pockets between teeth and gums

Quality	description
Reflex	Automatic response of the body to a stimulus
Resonance	Hollow sound elicited by percussion
Resting Tremor	a tremor that is apparent when the client is at rest and diminishes with activity
S1	the first hear sound, occurs when the AV valves close



S <sub>2</sub>	made when the semilunar valves close
Semicircular canals	organ within the inner ear that contains organs of equilibrium
Sensorineural Hearing Loss	results from damage to the inner ear, auditory nerve or the hearing center of the brain
Sordes	Accumulation of foul matter on the teeth and gums
Stapes	the stirrup-shaped bone of the Middle ear

Stereognosis

the act of recognizing  
objects by touching and  
manipulating them

Sternum

Breastbone

Strabismus

Cross-Eye

Systole

Period in which th  
ventricles contract

Tarter

visible, hard deposits of  
plaque and dead  
bacteria that form at  
gum lines

Thrill	a vibrating sensation like the purring of a cat or water running through a hose
Tragus	the cartilaginous protusion at the entrance to the ear canal
Tremor	An involuntary trembling of a limb or body part
Triangular fossa	A depression in the antihelix
Two Point Discrimination	the ability to sense whether one or two areas of the skin ar being stimulated by pressure

Tympanic  
Membrane

eardrum

Tympany

Pressence of Gas

Vestibule

An organ in the inner ear that works with the semicircular canals to maintain equilibrium

Visual Acuity

the degree of detail  
the can discren in an  
image

Visual Fields

te area an individual  
can see when looking  
straight ahead

Vitiligo	Patches of hypopigmented skin caused by destruction of melanocytes
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